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The trains of fluvio-glacial alluvium and erratic blocks into which the moraines pass, cross the deep cut in which the Dordogne flows and reach the hills of Limousin. The phenomena are not to be explained by individual glaciers, but imply the existence of a true ice-cap covering the entire region. The formations here described are only to be seen on the plateaux overlooking the valleys for 100 to 300 meters.

After the erosion of these plateaux during an interglacial epoch, the valleys were occupied by local glaciers. The quaternary age of the moraines formed by these is demonstrated by fossils of various kinds. The glacial formations of the plateaux are referred to the upper Pliocene by a comparison with the phenomena of adjacent regions.

H. C. C.

Neocene Mollusca of Texas, or Fossils from the Deep Well at Galveston.

By G. D. HARRIS. Bulletins of American Palæontology, No. 3.

This bulletin is a condensation of a portion of the Monograph of the Marine Tertiary Mollusca of Texas, prepared by Professor Harris but as yet unpublished owing to the lack of funds of the Geological Survey of Texas.

The material described in the bulletin is unique, for up to this date no other marine Neocene fossils are known from the gulf slope west of Mississippi. Seventy-five species and varieties, twenty-three of which are new, distributed among forty-seven genera, are noted or described in the paper, which is illustrated by four plates.

S. W.